## CUBA.

The Revolution as Seen by an Eye Witness.

CONDITION OF THE INSURGENTS.

### THEIR POLICY AND MEANS OF WAR.

We have received the following statement of affairs in Cuba from Mr. Changs McO-mack, who has resided for several years in the city f Puerto Principe, where he was employed as maste machinist of the Puerto Principe and Nueveas Railred. Mr. McCormack having travelled on hersebat from the place of his late residence through the hey to the place of his late residence through the het of the island to the first railway station from lich he could take the cars to Havana, and passed tough the insurgent and Spanish lines, a, distance of tore than one hundred leagues, during which tim he held frequent intercourse with a fi classes of the pulation, has had the opportunity to form a valuable. opreciation of the revolution now on foot. He tells that when he reached the lines of the insurgent forces besieging Puerto Préncipe he was favored with much information by a number of officers of rank, who requested that he should furnish it to the New York Herald, which is his motive for making the present statement. The long distance he was compelled to travel on horseback makes his dates not so late as the nev/s we have published, but as an unside view of the revolution it will be found inter-PERSONAL STATEMENT.

tion of the line of railroad from Puerto Principe to Nucvitas having left me without em-ployment I described to return to the United tes. I procured the necessary papers from onel Mena, the Spanish Governor of the city, and started with a companion, on horseback, by land, for Havana, on the 12th of February last.

At that time the native male population, with he exception of the small children and very old n, had entirely left the city in consequen men, had entirely left the city in consequence of the revolutionary movement. The native Spaniards, mostly shopkeepers, had enrolled themselves in the relumber corps, and were exceedingly bitter in heir mostility to the Cubans. These, with the small number of regular troops in the city, gave Colonel schop a force of about 3,000 men, well supplied with arms and ammunition and a few field pieces. here had been a regiment of colored troops in the marrison, but these had nearly all descripted to the on, but these had nearly all deserted to the argents, taking their arms with them. The roads ding into the town were all barricaded by the ish troops in the outskirts. Operations against surgents were confined to an occasional foray of the troops for provisions and forage, which were usually made in strong force and encountered little open resistance, though on every occasion they encountered a constant ambuscaded fire both in going from and returning to the town.

elded for the revolution, and young and old, rich and poor have gone into it. General Dulce's proclamations of amnesty and reform at first produced effect, and many were in favor of accepting m. Among these were one, if not two, of the Arango's, and one of them had begun negotiations to that effect. For this purpose he had held com-munication with Colonel Mena, and appointed a day then he would come in unarmed under a flag of at Colonel Mena's orders to the squad sent to mee o were to bring him the corpse of that rebel. was that he was shot as soon as he ap ere hacked and disfigured after death. This event topped entirely the feeling in favor of accepting the esty and reforms among the Cubans.

The insurgent force gathered round Puerto Principe amounts to about 7,000 men, and I was informed that 8,000 more were holding the line of railway between that city and Nuevitas. They are ery enthusiastic in the cause, but are badly rmed, and ill supplied with ammunition. Their only cannon are a few pieces of ron pipe well plugged and bound round with ed strips of the hard woods of the country. available instrument was applied to the making of a weapon for offensive purposes, and a ance and machete—a short, heavy sword—were the eneral armament. A few had breech-loading rides aptured from the Spaniards, but the want of the proper ammunition rendered them of little service. An old fashioned fintlock muzzle-loading musket was the favorite arm, as it could always do service thether there were patent cartridges, percussion aps, &c., in camp or not. Whoever had one of e prized it above all the patent arms to be had.

There was but little organization among the forces of the revolution, although General Quesada was recognized as the chief in command. Every leader had raised and kept together what men and the camp seemed more like a gathering of priwate bands than a regular force. General Quesada was laboring to introduce regimental and brigade organizations. It was this reason, the absence of regular organization and military rule, which prevented General Quesada from attacking Puerto Principe, which he could undoubtedly capture if he could control his force so as to bring them to act on

most of them from the towns, or who were previonsly free. The plantations have all stopped work, but the slaves have either gone into the towns to seek protection, or have fled into the woods, where they remain. Few or none of this class of the population side with the Spaniards.

The war is carried on by the Cubans more as a

guerrilla war than by regular operations. Whenever a force of Spanish troops appears anywhere the Cubans scatter from its front, and seek by ambus-cading behind trees and in the thick woods to annoy the troops and diminish their numbers. The great object among the insurgents in these encounters is to get hold of the musket and knapsack of every one they can wound or kill. In this they will run extraordinary risks, three or four running out from the bush at every Spaniard who falls. The Spanish troops generally behave well in these ambuscade amounters, and whenever forced to halt or form during their march, will roundly abuse their unseen focs, styling them cowards, and calling upon them to come out of their hiding places and show them-

The feeling among the Spaniards is very bitter in-deed. They formed almost entirely the trading population of the country, and every crossroad and population of the country, and every crossroad and country village was occupied with their shops. These are now abandoned wherever the insurgents have appeared, and their owners have withdrawn to points held by the troops. Thus the country is bare of goods. At first a lenient policy towards the prisoners prevailed, but the Spanish volunteers have now become so violent that they shoot nearly all they capture, calling them leaders. At the time I was with the insurgents they had not executed any prisoners, but the feeling in favor of retailation was

becoming very strong.

No regular civil government exists in the districts held by the insurgents, and no formal attempt has yet been made to organize one. In the Central Department General Quesada's authority is respected, while in the east General Cespedes is looked upon as the leader. There is little communication between the several departments and no concert of action. The only aim seems to be war with the Spaniard. The insurgents in the Villa Clara district hold their organization distinct from those of Cespe-

we rode through Ciago de Avila, Espirito Santo, Villa Clara and Macagus to Colon, where we sold our horses and took the cars for Hawans. Wherever we stopped among the country people the came feeling against the Spaniards and confidence that their rule is approaching its and prevailed, while in the towns the Spanish unders, armed and organized by the government, entertain the most violent feelings against the Cubsus. So attempt to injure us was made by either party when we encountered them, although both my companion and myself were searched on several pecasione. The Spaniards were always distrustful

of us; but the insurgents in every instance us good treatment because we were American It is my belief that the insurrection canbe put down, and that it will continue to spreantil it

involves the whole island; but to take thetified ports and towns the insurgents need be arms and organization than they now possess.

### EUROPE.

wensen, from Hamburg the 10th, via Havre 13th, arrived at this port yesterday evening. Shings ital papers up to date of departure f the

The warlike attitude reported to have bins sumed by Persia towards Turkey is contradic Count Bismarck is urging the right of Pru<sub>10</sub> maintain garrisons in the fortreases of Rasta<sub>1</sub>d

The ex-King of Naples is in treaty with a Lan

Farnese property.

Two thousand young men of Frankfort have t out naturalization papers as Swiss citizens, ra than be subject to the Prussian military conscript Jules Favre, the celebrated orator, will be broad orward as an opposition candidate by the five tricts of Paris, Lyons, Mirande, Villefranche

The following consular appointments have be onfirmed by the King of Prussia in the name of the law of the law

Itel'accompanied by an ordinance officer and a maste of ceremenies, has gone to Trieste to present his Marty's congratulations to the Emperor of a matter of the Emperor of

Austria.

At the st dinner given on the 12th inst. by the Emperor of he Prench at the Tulleries to the members of the gistative corps, his Majesty was espe-pecially engaged in conversation with Messrs. Pouyer-Quertiel Louvet, Busson-Billault and Lacroix Saint Pier.

The proposed ommercial conference to settle the differences betwee Prance and Belgium was insti-

differences betwee France and Beignin was a gated by the English Cabinet, and will be arranged on a sinsilar footing to that which settled the question of the toils on theriver Schelde.

The Unity, of Beigrach, an official organ, mentions by comments the comments of the that Turkey has no right to bind Servia by commercial treaties; that the nation will no longer submit to such a monopoly, and they will close independent treaties with the various countries of Europe in face

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

of any opposition that the Porte may offer.

The Case of General Frank Blair Before the Court-irgument of Montgomery Blair Against the Missouri Test Onth-Reply of Senator Drake.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1869.

The Supleme Court of the United States to-day took up the cases of Francis P. Blair, Jr., plaintiff in error, vs. John S. Thompson et al., and Warren Woodson, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Missouri ex rel. Moitgomery Biair, in opening the argument said the petrioner in this case, Francis P. Biair, Jr. offered to vote at an election in Missouri in 1866, but of that right on the ground that he had not taker the oath of allegiance and loyalty as prescribed by the constitution of Missouri. The petitioner, kow-ever, had taken the oath, with the exception of that part of it which was of a retrospective character. The question coming before the Supreme Court of Missouri that tribunal decided that he was properly excluded from voting, he not having taken the prescribed oath. Mr. Biair referred to judicial opinions, including two from New Yprk and Pennsylvania, to show that the judges of electhous could not disfranchise voters and that the judginent was not binding. These were cases in which the persons offering to vote were required to take an oath that they did not desert and did not seek to avoid the draft. It was held that the deprivation of the right to vote was a part of the penaity for felony, and the taking away of this right was, therefore, an actual punishment; that a penalty could not be imposed for acts not punishable at the time they were committed, and that a man cannot be deprived of his civil rights by legislative judgment but only by a judicial tribunal after trial and conviction. Political rights are not less worth preserving than life itself, in this country the law is sufficiently extended to guard against all dangers to the community. In other days a government was maintained by military chiefs and their armed followers; but now, and it this country, the contests are between numbers and multitudes. But the vice in Missouri is that citizens are excluded from voting by wholesale. A more odlous and detestable despotism never before disgraced this republic. The process in that State cuts down to the roots of popular government, turns over the entire government to the machinations of registers of elections, and makes them the absolute chiefs and governors. The present constitution of Missouri is supposed to have been ranified by one-half of the citizens of the State. It is not caimed that more than one-half of the people voted. Nhoody has ever seen the published returns by which the constitution was sanctioned. The records were withed from the public, and seen by one party only. He mentioned various things to show unfairness it taking the vote, which was during a period of grat excitement, and asserted that fifteen countin made no returns. He referred to Missouri that tribunal decided that he was properly

that shay, who started a rebellion, and his followers were never may be a started a rebellion, and his followers were never and started at al., and he also instanced the Canada punished at al., and he also instanced the Canada punished in 1840, when a general amesty was extended to those who participated in it. He spoke at engine against proscription, and argued that the people and sold all persons in the community, good and stod all persons in the community, good and stod all persons in the community. Good and stod all persons in the community good and stod all persons in the community. This question involves the stability on which the seats of the justices of this court hybrids, and the seats of the justices of this court hybrids, and the seats of the justices of this court hybrids government against all assaults which the sten is a verifice. He had not resorted to arms for the purpose of owerthrowing the State government of Missory; because at the otherwise government with which to protect the United States arsenal at St. Louis, and after defeating the rebeis at Booncavilib he required to swear he never made war on the Mate government, which was in hostility to the government of the United States. The State government did not declare itself in favor of secession—It was thy cunning for thatbut its object was to ald the sessionists in various ways, and among them to capture the St. Louis arsenal. General Biair, he repeated his forces without authority of law, upd in connection with others captured the State orces. The oath prescribed by the constitution of question; is called the oath of loyalty. He regarded has the oath of disloyalty, for it required a man taswear that he stod by the government of a State when made war upon that of the United States. Mr. Bair spoke for nearly two hours and a half.

Senato brake the oath required as a preliminary to viture to take the

## THE STATE CAPITAL

Dr. Swinburne's Reply to the Assembly Reso intion—A Sharp, Dictatorial Document—
Argumenta Before the Railrond Committee—
A Singular Tariff of Charges—Mr. Bergh
Before the Committee on Agriculture.

ALBANY, March 24, 1869.

In response to a resolution offered by Mr. Hitch-man, the Board of Health, through its leading officer, Dr. Swinburne, sent a report to the Speaker to-day, stating upon what authority the passengers of the on Ward's Island. The Health Officer claims that the laws of 1883, chapter 358, section 24, authorize him to transfer the allen passengers alluded to, and states that he is not responsible for that law, but has simply acted under it as he is bound to do. The conclusion of the report is somewhat dictatory in its character and has less to do with the question concerning which it is written than with the measures which the Legislature cought to adopt with regrard to the management of quarantine, the erection of buildings and so forth. After referring the Assembly to different sections of existing laws authorizing his action, he adds:—

Think it will not be questioned that my duty in reference

prove to believe that some further legislation will passenger may be there detained.

During programents before the joint railroad committee, which I referred yesterday, Mr. Ranney, of Sys., made a statement highly interesting to all; having any connection with the transportar freight on the railroads of this state. He if freight on the railroads of this the first cla that the rate of freight charged in tance of ien New York to Schenectady, a distance of ien New York to Schenectady, a distance of a more, namely, 36 cents for a distance 627 miles. He said further that the 5 class of freight carried to Utica, a distance 627 miles. He said further that the 5 class of freight carried to Utica, a distance 627 miles. He said further that the 5 class of freight carried to Toledo, Ohio, dies farther than Utica, for 43 cents. The rate yracuse is 47 cents, while the same freight is yracuse is 47 cents, while the farther than synd to Detroit, Mich., 407 miles from the injur, for 40 cents. As an illustrawithin the limit; the present rates of freight that the followinew York, Mr. Ranney stated that the followines were made:—To Oswego, a distance of 373 m/53 cents; to Indianapolis, a distance of 373 m/53 cents; to Indianapolis, a distance of 575 cents; to Indianapolis, a distance of 575 m/53 cent J. W. SWINBURNE.

## NEW YORK LISLATURE.

ALE. March 24, 1859.

Amending the Mihita law; tilshing the fire limits in Morrisanna; to amend thaw relating to abandoned canals; providing pries for the seventh and Seventy-first regiment the National Guard; for the completion of anus Canal, Brooklyn; for a canal at the foot anandaigua Lake; relating to the House of Mer, New York; classifying the directors of the New Y New York; for the Deaf and Dumb; to supply defactes in the existing canal appropriation.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

RV Mr. CREAMER—Employering the

By Mr. CREAMER—Empowering the strai Park Commissioners to establish a public sqs between Ninth avenue and Broodway.

By Mr. Nichols—Giving the Buffald Washington Railroad \$50,000 on the compile of ten miles of the road.

By Mr. Gener—For the better protection livery stable keepers. stable keepers.

By Mr. Morgan—To confer citizenship n Indians deserving it.

Relating to the Wallabout improvement trook-lyn; exempting from taxation certain bond, the Cherry Valley and Mohawk Rauroad; to an the completion of the Whitehall and Plattsburg Road, and appropriating \$20,000 for such purpo in-corporating the Fulton Market Fishmongers' oct-ation.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. FOLGER called up his resolution for a tet committee of nine, consisting of the chairmand one member from each judicial district, to we shall be referred bills or general orders, with poto select therefrom such bills as they may deproper, and report the same complete; no bill to reported making appropriations or relating to craiiroads. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution offered by Mr. Palmer was adopted requesting the Fire Commissioners to inform the Senate, first, whether they have difficulty in securing a sufficient number of men as fremen at the present ten democrats and seven republicans. Last year it pay—\$1,000; second, whether they have on file apa-stood thirteen democrats to eight republicans. The pilications from suitable persons at the present rate vote polled was light.

Suitche of Agreement of the Central Ralicoad, and Mr. Gould, president of the Eric Ralicoad, and the found of the competition of

ALBANY, March 24, 1800. The SPRAKER presented the report of Dr. Swin-burne, Realth Officer for the port of New York. BILLS PASSED.

Relating to administrators; amending the Militia aw; for improvement of Grasse river; in relation law; for improvement of Grasse river; in relation to the Firemen's Benevolent Association of Buffalo; imorporating the Shipowners' Association of New York; for additional compensation to clerks and depaties in the various departments of the State government; to uncorporate the New York Amusement company; for the estabuishment of an industrial School on Hart's Island; amending the charter of Sing Sag, the General Appropriation bull; incorporating the Elemental Appropriation bull; incorporating the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in relation to the Sheriff of the city of New York; prohibiting grants and licenses in Allegany and Cattaraugus Indian reservations.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

and licenses in Alegany and Cattaraugus Indian reservations.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MOSELEY—For the improvement of President and other streets, brooklyn; also for having First and other streets inproved; also for widening Frost and other streets inproved; also for widening Frost and other streets inproved; also for widening of the target of the same.

By Mr. CULLEN—For raising \$50,000 to reimburse the amount borrowed for superintendents of the poor, Brooklyn; also for regulating the judical sales of real estate in Brooklyn; also for the construction of an additional sime and work house.

By Mr. Weed—Amending the law for the enrolment of the militia.

THE RECENT OUTBREAK AT SING SING PRISON.

On motion of Mr. Galvin the Committee on State Prisons was directed to visit Sing Sing and investigate the cause of the recent outbreaking and report what measures are necessary to prevent future like occurrences.

Evening Session.

The Metropolitan Excise bill was discussed, progressed and made the special order for Tuesday evening next.

Incorporating the Working Women's National Association; providing for the improvement of Requestriver; incorporating the Studyesant Savings Bank of New York; providing for the paveing of Eughwick

avenue, Brookly,; amending the charter of the city of Newburg.

By Mr. AL ARAN—Conferring on the Supervisors of New Yo's the powers vested in the Hariem Bridge Commiss oners.

By Mr. CARPENTER—Relating to the Eclectic Medical College.

ical Colege.

By Mr. Bradstreet—To aid the construction of the lake Ontario Railway.

By Mr. Bergen—To suppress lotteries.

By Mr. Richmond—To incorporate Washington Market Savings Bank.

By Mr. Camperli—To incorporate the Pneumatic Railway and Despatch Company.

By Mr. Hitchman—To incorporate the Knights of St. Patrick of New York.

By Mr. Stevens—Repealing the canal contract system.

system.

Mr. Speaker—To extend exemption from distress for rent and sale under executions; also in relation to New York city and county tax levies.

By Mr. Richmonp—Relative to the assessment of Madison avenue.

By Mr. TRUEMAN—To aid in the construction of the Southern Central Rallroad.

the Southern Central Railroad.

By Mr. Freeman—Removing the Mutual Savings
Bank of Brooklyn.

By Mr. La Mores.—To aid in the construction of
the New York and Midland Railway.

By Mr. Hasbrouck.—To repeal the charter of the by Mr. Has shown Midhand Rallway.

Metropolitan Boat Club of New York.

By Mr. Hodges—For the monthly payment of salary to the Quarantine Police.

# ROBBERIES AT THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY

Many Valuable Works Stelen—The Alleged
Thief and Receivers Arrested.

For several weeks past the librarian of the Mercautile Library Association has been at a loss to solve the mysterious disappearance of many of the valuable works of the society. It became such a serious matter that the directors were notified of the fact, tuted in the building by posting men at different points with a view to the detection of the thieves; for it became a settled fact that the books were stolen. This was not successful, and on Friday last additional volumes being missed, among them a set of valuable references, the officers of the library, among them the President, Mr. Allen, made an extended examination of the

among them a set of valuable reterences, and only cers of the silbrary, among them the President, Mr. Allen, made an extended examination of the catalogue, and as a result found that about \$1,000 worth or more of the most valuable works of the association had been stolen.

At this juncture Mr. Allen and the librarian called at the Friteenth precinct station house and apprised Captain Caffrey of the state of a ffairs, when detective Tuliy was directed to work up the matter, with a view to the thieves' arrest and the recovery of the property. In this he has been successful, having secured that individual bealest two alleged receivers and a portion of the stolen property. From information obtained, detective Tuliy in company with the librarian, yesterday morning called at the bookstand of Luke Kerwin, corner of Gold and Fulton streets, believing that he had several of the volumes. The place was found securely closed, the proprietor evidently having obtained some clue to the visit. His residence was at once obtained and the officer went to his home, leaving the librarian on guard. He was not long in finding Kerwin, and brought him to his place of business, and, compelling him to expose his stock, they found that their hopes were realized, as twentyfour volumes of the association's property were found on his shelves with the library's stamp erased but yet fully recognized.

When asked where he purchased them he said that he had bought them at different times from a man who gave his name as Soloman Phillips, alias "Adolphus;" that he had pald him altogether some \$200; had been buying them six or eight weeks, and the address the individual gave him upon a card was "156 Waverley place" and "No. 7 Chambers street." The reasons for their disposal he had told him were that a widow lady, whom he well knew, having become reduced and posseesing a large library, adopted this means to raise money, Detective Tully obtained from Kruwin a full description of the vender of these works and the fact that he had another engagement wi

he said "Yes," when he was taken into custody. So soon as arrested he intimated that "he knew what he wanted him for," at the same time expressing a wish to see the President. On their way to the station house he made a full confession of the manner in which he had stolen the books, assuring the omeer that he had at first obtained the confidence of the librarian, clerk, &c., and being a subscriber they would allow him to take the books to the reading rooms below, when, after their perusal, he would coolly put them under his arm and walk out. In this manner he has obtained as many as ten volumes per day, receiving from Kerwin at the rate of \$1 50 per book, always cash. When questioned as to the receiver's knowing whether they were stolen or not he explicitly stated that he did, and had often spoken about it. He then named another party to whom he had disposed of them, one John Henley, No. 2 Chambers street. After his incarceration in the station house, that place was visited with the librarian, and the deceive discovered upon his shelves seven volumes, which were at once recognized. Henley was also arrested and the books added to the previous lot at the station house.

arrested and the books added to the previous for at the station house.

The books recovered were such as Holmes! "Surgi-cal Treatment," Porter's "Human Intellect," Fara-day's "Chemistry," Hamilton on "Fractures and Dislocation," Savage's "Dictionary of Printing," Gray's "Anatomy," and many others of like expen-sive character.

sive character.

There is a little story about this "Phillips" that may not be mal apropos. He was the intelligent winess at the Jefferson Market Police Court about a week since, when George King, a notorious pick-pocket, relieved a German importer of his watch, lie was the principal witness against him when arraigned. To-morrow he and his confréres will be arraigned there, not as witnesses but principals.

A deliberate and cold blooded murder cook place at Center Hill, Barkhampsted, on Monday morning, at about seven o'clock. James Hickox, who is a machinist by trade, but out of work, went to Center Hill to get a job at chopping wood, and during the time that he was there boarded with a man named time that he was there boarded with a man named Evans. He had been boarding at Evans' bouse for several weeks, and on Monday morning, while the family were at breakfast, Evans jumped up, selzed the carving knife, and throwing Hickox's head back with his left hand, cut his throat from ear to ear. Hickox started up with the blood streaming from his throat, and ran into the street, failing down when about ten rods off, and immediately expired. Evans claims that he caught the murdered man and his wife in the act of criminal intercourse the night before. He field to the woods, but was subsequently arrested, and is now in fail at Winsted.

Stous Collision on Broadway.-About five o'cle last evening two teamsters, driving on hadway, claimed the right of way for themaes respectively. Neither would give way an incl. The result was, A. C. Meyer, driver for J. P. H. er, No. 602 Sixth avenue, ran the pole of his was into one of the horses of the other. The horse, wh is worth \$300 and is owned by Sidney A. Coople was killed. Meyer was arrested by omcer Havorn and locked up at the Central office, on the chair of reckless driving.

## SHIPING NEWS.

Almanacy New York-Thie Day.

Sun rises...... 5 56 | Moon sets.. morn 4 40 Sun sets........ 17 | High water.morn 6 16

# PORT OF NEW ORK, MARCH 24, 1869.

eamship China (Br), Hot<sub>ey</sub>, Liverpool via Queenstown-unard. Leamship Electra (Br), Fo<sub>r</sub>, Liverpool—March, Price A commonty Resects Clyde, Gehester, Wilmington, NC-Steamship Hatteras, Roberts, lyfolk—N L McCready, Steamship Valley City, Johnso Georgetown—Phillips A ship Acushnet, Kelly, No Bedford-Forguson & ood. War Hawk, Williams, San Pincisco—C Comstock & Ship Quebec (Br., Beckwith, Aniwa, Snow & Burgess, Bark Pronnes (Nor), Blanland, Cu for orders Funch, Mark Frednass (Nor), Stanishel, Ca. for orders—Funch,
Seiners & Co.
Bark Ormis, Petingill, Marseilles—Lett, Son & Co.
Bark Thos Dallett (Br., Pirk, Laggar) and Porto Cabello—
Dailett & Hiss.
Bark Kewning Star (Br.), Miller, St Jag. Wavdell & Co.
Brig Seina Stanford (Rah), Guomo, Costantinopis—Pabtri & Chaumeer.

Madonna (Br), Jordan, Demarara Miller & Hough brig Eureka (Br), Dinamore, Matanzas - F Whitney orig Alice M (Br), Lane, Matanzas P I Merty & Rose, Febr B A DeHart, Low, Point an Petra B J Wenberg, Bohr Forwater, Poster, Baracos B J Wenberg, Bohr Frank Treak, Wood, Matanzas B J Wenberg, Chr C A Johoson, Wills, Wanhingson, Mi

ARRIVALS.

les, F. Sarah B Haie (of Portland), White, Cardenas, 15; with molasses, to order. Has been 10 days north of sras, with strong northerly and westerly winds, rk Agenora (Br., Olsen, Calbarien, 11 days, with sugar, nather.

a. (Aus.)

a. (Aus.)

b. (Aus.)

c. (Aus.)

c.

H A Rollin

Schr Onward, Gorbam, Nantuckef.
Schr Suan, Chae, New Bedford.
Schr E H Atwood, Higgins, Fall River.
Schr J Barrett, Jones, Providence.
Schr Mary Brockway, Rankin, Connecticut
Schr Baltimore, Johnson, New Haven.
Schr E E Potter, Croaley, New Haven.
Schr Mc Sartlett, Brown, Norwalk.
Schr Nellie Bioonaleid, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr Harriet & Ned, —, Brütgepot.

BELOW.

SAILED.

Steamshipe China, Liverpool; Mississippi , not Ed., Richardo, &c.; Hatteras, Norfolk, &c.

Shipping Notes.

The soir Franklin Treat, 113 tons, built in Frankfort, Me, to which port she belongs, in 1865, is on the Nelson & Townsend balance dry dock, foot of Gouverneur street, being

caulked and painted.

The pilot boat James W Fiwell is on the acrew document The pilot boat James W Elvest is on the screw over hear the foot of Market slip being painted.

The steamer City of Mexico (new), 1695 tons, built by John Inglis & Son for P Alaxandre & Son, of this city, to run on their Vera Crus line, was taken up by the great sectional dry dock yesterday afternoon for the purpose of being metalled.

Marine Diesecters.

Marino Disasters.

RARK La Ciourna, Wheeler, at Roston from Messina, reports had a pleasant passage to lat 39 N, ion 60 W. On March 6th received a heavy revolving gain golog around the compast wire during the 8 hours, finally settling on the 7th in the NW. Shipped a sea, stove rails, bulwarks, washed away binacle compass, also cabin companion way, filing cabin; broke rudder braces and post, having vessel unmanageable for 18 hours, until gale abated; successed in securing rudder and reached port.

BARK WINIPERD (Rr), McLeod, which sailed from Ric Janeiro Jan & Ior Baltimore, put back Feb 11 with damage

Nor., which put into the country of the country of

Nonrols. March 24—The bark Firkloverst, Holst, from Liverpool for Paltimore, with an assorted cargo, went ashore 40 miles south of Cape Henry.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to the attentions of pursers Wm Hathaway, Jr., of the steamship San Salvador, and Theo G Eger, of the Montgomery, both from Savannah for favors.

Purser John R Mofett, of the steamship Manhatian, from Charleston, will accept our thanks for favors.

Ship Stratton Audita (R., which was ashore near Gedney's Channel, is at Frentice's Stores for the present.

Snip Mannon, Baker, from Callao for Antwerp, put into Gibraltar 15th inst.

Gibraltar 18th inst.

SHIP SOUTHAMPTON—The leak in the ship Southampton, at Acadulco, had been stopped by divers prior to the 6th inst, and the surveyors declared her seasonally and 5t to proceed on her royage. She was to leave Acadulco March 8 for Tehuantepes to load for Europe.

Whatlemen.

Arrived at St Vincent, Cape de Verds, Feb 2n, schr S A Paine, Curren, Provincetown, no oil since last report, brig D A Small, Ryder, do, clean schra Albert Charence, Eourne, do do; Abby H Hrown, Ewell, do, W ay, C A Higglins, Higglins, do, 50 sp, Edith May, Gross, Weilfield, 30 sp.

do, 50 ep; Edith May, Gross, Weilfied, 50 ep.

Spokens.

Ship Minnesota, bound K. March 5, lat 28, lon 59.

Hark Edux, Mosheid, from Liverpool for New York, Jan 29, lat 39, lon 29.

Hark Freeman Dennis, 11 days from New York for Londou, Feb 24, lat 46 15, lon 40 16.

Fark Younteer, Blake, from Boston for Barcelona, March 16, lat 42 10, lon 22 34.

Rark Scottish Bride, March 6, lat 27, lon 59.

A bark bound B, enowing signal red, white and blue perpenticular, March 1, at 35 91, lon 42.

Febr Ada F Ames, Ames, from Havana for New York, March 19, lat 25, lon 28 20.

dstone (Br), Brown, from Androasa, ce; Julie (Br), Hardy, lightering sh nie Butler, Bartlett, from St Vincen man, Gamage, from Guadaloupe, au Crow ev. from Trinidad, art St.

summerned, Manus, 220, sulp 220; nore, Liverpool. Sailed 22d, ships Free Trade, Barsley, Baker's Island v Honoluiu; 23d, Edith, Bairnson, Liverpool; Intrepid, Calla-dth, N Boynton, Hyler, do.

MISUPELINA.

MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages, scroping, King's Evil, Erratpelas, out libers and the worst cases of Diseases of the Blood, great Debility, Liver Complaint, Kinneys, Sale and Book, great Debility, Liver Complaint, Kinneys, Sale and Brook, great Debility, Liver Complaint, Kinneys, Sale and John Libert Book, and the Book of the any mineral.

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Hyatt's Inza Snuff, 16c., permanently cures Catarrh.

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Al. —OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

Missouri and Kentucky State Lotteries.

Missouri and Kentucky State Lotteries.

Missourie Extra Class 254, March 24, 1869.

73, 45, 76, 13, 31, 45, 55, 65, 64, 61, 47, 68, 78.

48, 71, 14, 2, 19, 42, 57, 38, 43, 1, 21, 67, 39.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 259, MARCH 24, 1869.

40, 62, 73, 75, 12, 9, 8, 1, 67, 44, 47, 25, 76, 46.

EXENTUCKY—CLASS 250, MARCH 24, 1869.

11, 56, 47, 37, 47, 17, 43, 24, 23, 35, 56, 78, 62.

Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries, by J. CLUTE, Broker, 200 Broadway and 153 Fulton street.

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